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Bonn Sets Cuts in Training

Troop Maneuvers Will Be Trimmed By 50% a Year

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herald Tribune

West German troops will cut their training maneuvers by 50 percent a year starting in 1990, Bonn Defense Ministry officials said Thursday.

In a new approach to military exercises, they said, West Germany started this year to train most of its troops in much smaller units, of fewer than 2,000 per unit, to live in tents, and will try to field larger clusters, like divisions, only for such major competitions as crossing a river.

The West German military spokesman, Colonel Winfried

NATO defense ministers urge their governments to maintain military spending levels. Page 2.

Dunkel, said in a telephone interview, "This approach does not affect the size of allied armies' maneuvers in West Germany, or alter the scale of German troops that participate in allied maneuvers or unit the level of German forces in one big national maneuver."

Contradictory assessments were voiced in Western capitals about the long-run implications of the shift in training operations for West German troops. Some officials said it could signal an unsettling trend that would eventually deprive NATO forces of their ability to practice for wartime operations on a realistic scale on the terrain and along the roads that could be the West's front line in a Warsaw Pact attack.

"If the West Germans wind down maneuvers," a U.S. official said, "it will gradually be harder for us and allied troops to continue without looking in local eyes like we're just forces using West German soil for our own purposes."

West German officials gave conflicting accounts of the cutback, one explaining it is a more intensive approach to training and others analyzing the changes as a reflection of anti-military sentiment in West Germany.

The West German defense minister, Rupert Scholz, outlined the decision for a NATO ministerial conference in Brussels, and Colonel Dunkel said other defense ministers, including Frank C. Carlucci, the U.S. secretary of defense, had accepted the West German plan. But U.S. officials and Mr. Carlucci said they had not yet decided whether to support it.

See ARMY, Page 2

Kiosk

Soviet Jews Get Exit Approval

WASHINGTON (AP) — Soviet authorities have notified 30 to 40 Jews denied exit permits on state secrecy grounds that the barrier to emigration was being removed, the National Conference on Soviet Jewry said Thursday.

Among those affected was Yuli Kosharovsky, who waited for more than 17 years for exit permission. He had been denied a visa for classified work he performed as an electronics engineer until 1968.

Qian Qichen, the Chinese foreign minister, is holding talks in Moscow. Page 2. Related articles, Page 5.

General News

Archaeologists found the oldest known evidence of man's use of fire. Page 3.

Shimon Peres said his agreement with an ultraorthodox party could block a Likud coalition. Page 2.

Business/Finance

AT&T will cut thousands of jobs and take a \$6.7 billion charge, giving it a loss for the year. Page 11.

Dow Close The Dollar In New York

DM 1.7313

Pound 1.8553

Yen 121.425

FF 5.912

Herald Tribune

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PARIS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1988

115 Ross Oman ... 1,000 Drs.
Austria ... 100 Drs. Israel ... 1,200 Portuguese ... 145 Esc.
Belarus ... 1,000 Drs. Italy ... 1,000 Drs.
Belgium ... 50 Fr. Jordan ... 750 Drs. Kuwait ... 1,000 Drs.
Cyprus ... 100 Drs. Kenya ... 500 Drs. Spain ... 145 Pesos.
Denmark 11,000 Kr. Libya ... 1,000 Drs. Switzerland ... 500 SFr.
Egypt ... 500 Drs. Luxembourg ... 1,000 Drs. Turkey ... 1,000 Drs.
Finland ... 2,500 Fr. Morocco ... 9,000 Drs. U.S. Mts. (Eur) 10,000 D.
Germany ... 2,700 DM. Netherlands ... 1,000 Fr. (U.A.E.) 1,000 Drs.
Great Britain ... 10,000 Drs. Norway ... 8,000 Nkr. U.S. Mt. (Eur) 10,000 D.
Greece ... 1,500 Drs. Republica ... 8,000 Nras. Yugoslavia ... 5,000 D.

ESTABLISHED 1887



An army patrol checking the papers of a motorist in the Soviet Armenian capital of Yerevan.

Soviets Disclose Toll in Caucasus

By Michael Dobbs

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — After a week of virtual silence, Soviet newspapers published reports Thursday of alarming ethnic strife in the southern Transcaucasian republics, acknowledging that 28 people had been killed as a result of the disturbances.

President Mikhail S. Gorbachev met Thursday night with Azerbaijani and Armenian leaders to review measures to restore calm to the region. A report by the Tass news agency said the unrest had already resulted in serious economic damage and could adversely affect "the democratic processes of renewal now under way in the country."

(According to Soviet correspondents reporting from Baku, the Azerbaijani capital, the continuing protests there have taken on an increasingly nationalistic and Islamic tone, the Los Angeles Times reported from Moscow.)

(Pictures of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, Iran's supreme leader, have been carried in Baku's Lenin Square; green Islamic banners and some Turkish flags have been unfurled, and demonstrators' speeches are said to be focusing on nationalistic grievances against the central government, rather than on the issue of the

disputed Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region alone.)

The Kremlin's envoy to Nagorno-Karabakh, Arkadi Volksy, sharply criticized on Thursday the leaders of both Armenia and Azerbaijan. He said they had failed to make the necessary compromises to restore social peace.

"When blood is being spilled, the state cannot merely stand idly by," Mr. Volksy said at a session of the Supreme Soviet in Moscow. But he said nothing had been done to eliminate tensions.

"On the contrary," he said, "support was expressed for demagogues, who appealed for a fight to the end without a thought for the consequences."

The abrupt change in the reporting of the crisis appeared to reflect acute concern within the Kremlin leadership over the continuing unrest.

The most detailed report appeared Thursday in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, which has carried only sparse references to the ethnic violence over the past week.

The paper said that local party leaders had lost much of their authority to unofficial activists, who frequently expressed "openly nationalist viewpoints."

Pravda quoted the head of

See ETHNIC, Page 2

Moscow Enacts First Phase of Power Transfer

But Some Legislators Resist Gorbachev's 'New Chapter'

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet legislature has approved the first phase of a plan by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev to redesign the political system, enacting into law on Thursday a partial transfer of power from the Communist Party to popularly elected legislative bodies.

The plan, overshadowed by ethnic unrest in recent days, would create a powerful new post of state president, establish a new national legislature with broad authority, limit terms of office for government officials to 10 years, require competitive elections and strengthen the independence of judges.

The changes have inspired considerable opposition, especially among intellectuals who fear that they will give Mr. Gorbachev a dangerous monopoly on power, and among minority national groups that see in the new laws an infringement of local autonomy.

In a small but rare display of defiance for the docile legislature, the Supreme Soviet, five deputies out of 1,500 voted against some provisions and 27 abstained, all from the Baltic region, where elements of the plan are widely seen as limiting local rights.

Mr. Gorbachev said the approval was a milestone in his effort to reshape the country, particularly his campaign to increase democracy in hopes of enhancing a restructuring of the economy.

The laws "open a new chapter in the development of Soviet statehood on the basis of democratization and popular self-government," he told the legislature as it concluded a three-day session, its last as currently constituted.

If instituted in full, something that is far from certain, the package of changes could produce the most extensive realignment of power since Stalin forged the current system almost 60 years ago.

But like many of Mr. Gorbachev's other initiatives, which have founders during the transfer from theory to practice, the impact and effectiveness of the political changes will ultimately depend not on their enshrinement as law but on how they are carried out.

The impact, above all, will be determined by how willing the party, including Mr. Gorbachev, is to relinquish some of the absolute power it yields over every aspect of Soviet life.

The approval by the Supreme Soviet, although never in doubt, culminates a two-year process that has brought the changes from Mr. Gorbachev's drawing board through the crucible of debate and modification to inclusion in the Soviet constitution and legal code.

If given Mr. Gorbachev a sense of forward motion days before he departs on an important foreign trip that will include a meeting with President Ronald Reagan and President-elect George Bush in New York next week, as well as stops in Havana and London.

Those who take Mr. Gorbachev at his word believe that he is using the reorganization as a way to make the country more democratic, and to maneuver around a recalcitrant party by placing increased power in legislative bodies that may be more responsive to his efforts to change the country.

Those who doubt Mr. Gorbachev's intentions wonder whether the changes in the end, will

See SOVIET, Page 2

Gorbachev-Bush: No Negotiating

Reuters

WASHINGTON — President-elect George Bush said Thursday that there would be no negotiating when he and President Ronald Reagan meet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev next week in New York, according to Senator George J. Mitchell, the newly elected Senate majority leader.

"He made clear to me that it is not his intention to make specific proposals to Mr. Gorbachev or to receive specific proposals from Mr. Gorbachev at that meeting," the Maine Democrat said.

Mr. Mitchell said Mr. Bush saw the Dec. 7 meeting with the Soviet leader mainly as an opportunity to renew acquaintances. "I indicated to the president-elect that I felt that that was appropriate given the timing and circumstances of the meeting," Mr. Mitchell said.

Related article, Page 3



EC MEETING IN GREECE — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou with his companion, Dimitra Liana, at the airport in Athens on Thursday as he left for the Greek island of Rhodes, where a European Community summit meeting is scheduled to start Friday.

From Exile to Power: Bhutto's Journey

By Richard M. Weintraub

Washington Post Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Benazir Bhutto, Harvard and Oxford educated, daughter of a slain prime minister, child of the turbulent history of her country, will stand supreme Friday in Pakistan's National Assembly when she takes the oath of prime minister, the only woman to have risen to power in a predominantly Islamic nation.

Miss Bhutto was appointed to the post Thursday by the acting president, Ghulam Ishaq Khan.

In April 1979, as a young woman of 26, she stood at the bars of a barren cell in nearby Rawalpindi. On the other side stood her father, thin and weakened from weeks in prison. The next morning he was to die, convicted of conspiracy to murder by the martial-law regime that stripped him of power nearly two years before.

In her autobiography, Miss Bhutto recalled that last visit:

"The light inside the death cell is dim. I cannot see him clearly. Every other visit they have allowed us to sit together inside his cell. But not today. My mother and I squeeze together at the bars of his cell door, talking to him in whispers."

She added: "I try to reach my father through the bars. He is so thin, almost wasted

away from malaria, dysentery, starvation. But he pulls himself erect, and touches my hand."

"Tonight I will be free," he says, a glow suffusing his face. "I will be joining my mother, my father. I am going back to the land of winds."

The oath-taking on Friday ends a nine-year struggle.

my ancestors in Larkana to become part of its soil, its scent, its air. There will be songs about me. I will become part of its legend. He smiles. "But it is hot in Larkana."

"I'll build a shade," I manage to say.

"The prison authorities move in."

Nine and a half years later, on Nov. 22, 1988, Benazir Bhutto drove up to the departure hall at the Karachi airport. Clustered at the entrance were reporters eager to know of her progress on forming a government after winning 92 seats in the Nov. 16 elections.

As Miss Bhutto began to walk over to the reporters to chat as she usually did, she was suddenly surrounded by security men and hustled away into the airport VIP lounge. The political wheel had gone full circle.

Benazir Bhutto, who had been forced away

from her father's cell for the condemned nine years before, now was seeing her own life protected with the same detached firmness.

It was the latest twist in a life that has seen more radical changes than the road that winds its way through the turbulent Khyber Pass.

Miss Bhutto was born to privilege, into a land-owning family in a region where land and wealth mean power — power over the lives of people who live on the land and a share in the power of the country of which the land is part.

With family estates in Larkana in rural Sindh Province and a palatial home in Karachi, she watched and learned as a youngster as her American-educated father made his way in Pakistan's uncertain political world.

She went to America for her own education as an undergraduate at Harvard University's Radcliffe College, and then to England, where at Oxford the first real signs emerged that she was to be a fierce political fighter in her own right.

In a difficult battle, she emerged as head of the Oxford Union, the university's famed debating society.

As a British observer put it recently, "Future prime ministers try to become head of the Oxford Union, the university's famed debating society."

See BHUTTO, Page 2



R.K. Bhattacharya/The Associated Press

NATO Ministers Urge European Efforts

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — NATO defense ministers, citing undiminished Soviet armed strength in Europe, urged their governments Thursday to maintain military spending levels and improve arms cooperation.

The appeal to all Western governments was mainly directed at West European countries, which are being urged by the United States and North Atlantic Treaty Organization leaders to improve their defenses.

In an effort to defuse trans-Atlantic tensions over this issue, known as "burden sharing," defense ministers from 15 allied nations approved a NATO report analyzing how much each country contributes to Western defenses and recommending what more each should do.

The report acknowledged European nations' hard-to-measure contributions to NATO and stressed the need to examine how efficiently nations managed their forces as well as much they spent on defense.

Titled "Enhancing Alliance Collective Security: Shared Roles, Risks and Responsibilities," the report was intended, NATO officials said, to counter pressure in Congress to cut U.S. military spending in Europe and in European parliaments for military retrenchment.

Calling it "a milestone docu-

ment," a senior U.S. official said that the report's "caution will impress even critics" in Congress, who have accused European governments of refusing public debate of their military performance.

The report "shifts the focus from spending to performance," said another official. But, he added, "eroding public support for defense is pushing every country towards doing less, not more."

His concern was illustrated by an announcement, hours before the report was made public, that West Germany would have its troop exercise in a move apparently designed to save money and also forestall the growth of public opposition to troop maneuvers.

West Germany emerged in a comparatively favorable light in the NATO survey, partly because it was credited with public willingness to put up with disruptions and accidents caused by troop maneuvers and low-altitude training flights.

In emphasizing the potential for more teamwork among NATO nations, the report disclosed that the alliance would collectively pay for transferring a wing of U.S. fighters to the 401st wing of F-16 fighters, formerly based in Spain, needed to be relocated in Western Europe after its withdrawal as part of an agreement last year to prolong the leases of U.S. military bases. Mem-

bers of Congress had said that the planes would be mothballed unless NATO paid for their move.

Most of the cost of the move, estimated at \$320 million, will be met out of the NATO infrastructure fund, which is used for projects of mutual interest.

The report praised the United States for its "exceptional" performance under the Reagan administration, but said the United States needed to maintain an "exceptional" record and keep its forces in Europe and its nuclear guarantee for the West.

To take fuller account of the role of European countries, the report cited their large armies, often maintained by politically unpopular draft systems, their willingness to accept foreign troops stationed on their soil, their acceptance of nuclear weapons and their economic aid programs.

West Germany also fared well in NATO's annual goals for armed strength in each allied nation. The United States this year had a record of 89 percent in achieving the overall target and 98 percent in making special improvements in its conventional forces. Britain, with 90 percent and 98 percent, did slightly better, and West Germany scored 91 percent and 95 percent.

But spending cuts were shown gaining momentum in European countries. These were among points made in the report:

• West Germany, although gen-

erally sound in its military policy, caused concern that "persistent downward trends" in spending would gradually reduce the capability of its forces.

• Britain was spending more on its military, but needed better efficiency.

• The Netherlands was efficient militarily, but could afford to reverse the downward trend of its military spending.

• Italy has started playing a larger role in Western defense, but needs to do more to obtain fully modern forces.

• Norway needed to do a great deal to contribute its fair share to Western defense and modernize its weaponry.

• Turkey, despite strong military efforts, and Greece and Portugal all needed much more aid from industrially advanced allies to obtain more up-to-date armies.

• Denmark should overcome "hitherto critically low real growth in defense spending."

• Belgian military spending has dropped so low that "Belgium may soon find it difficult to meet its operational requirements."

France, which was not included in the study, would be roughly comparable to Britain, with strong military budgets and a nuclear force. But analysts said that NATO had to spend a great deal to compensate for France's policy of staying outside the alliance's military structures.

NATO's Rating of Defense Programs

Success rate in 1988 on conventional-force goals		
	Overall Targets	Key Improvements
Belgium	56%	61%
Canada	70	70
Denmark	59	63
Germany	91	95
Greece	63	66
Italy	74	74
Luxembourg	28	36
Netherlands	75	74
Norway	78	73
Portugal	67	44
Turkey	66	69
U.K.	90	98
U.S.	89	98

Source: Allied Command Europe

International Herald Tribune

WORLD BRIEFS

India Orders 2 Pakistanis to Leave

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — India ordered the top-ranking Pakistani military attaché in New Delhi and another embassy official to leave the country within 24 hours on Thursday after having accused them of involvement in espionage.

India's foreign minister, P. V. Narasimha Rao, said in Parliament that the military attaché, Brigadier Zahid Islam Abbasi, had been declared persona non grata, one day after an official statement said he had been caught with a secret military document while meeting with an Indian national who was described as "an accomplice of the Pakistanis."

Mr. Rao said that the Pakistanis had been released after their diplomatic status had been established and that a case had been registered under the Official Secrets Act. Mr. Rao said the presence in India of the embassy official, Mohammed Ashraf Khan, was "no longer acceptable." The Indian contact, who is now under arrest, has not been named.

Thousands March in Madrid Protest

MADRID (AP) — Thousands of youths marched on Thursday in the first of a series of acts intended to challenge the economic policies of the Socialist government of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez.

Dozens of masked youths who did not appear to be part of the protest hurled rocks and bottles at the police, smashed traffic lights and overhomed traffic bins. The march, organized to protest the government's new Youth Employment Plan, was a prelude to a general strike called for Dec. 14 by the country's two major unions, the Socialist General Workers Union and the Workers Commissions.

The government says the plan, which would allow employers to pay a lower minimum wage to youths for their first year at work, would offer first-time job seekers a chance to enter the labor force. But the unions say it will take jobs away from older workers and cause all salaries to drop.

Honecker Resists Gorbachev's Shifts

BERLIN (Reuters) — The East German leader, Erich Honecker, underscored Thursday his resistance to economic and political changes advocated by the Soviet Union when he said that his country must continue on its present course if it was to avoid anarchy.

Speaking at a meeting of the Central Committee, the policy-making body of the Communist Party, Mr. Honecker said that East Germany had never believed that copying others was a substitute for independent thinking.

The timing of the announcement, which came without previous consultations, the official said, "sent a wildly unfortunate signal" in the alliance on the eve of a NATO ministerial conference to discuss how alliance nations can improve their military programs.

A West German military official said the center-right government in Bonn had decided to circumscribe maneuvers outside military training areas because it feared protests by farmers and by leftist factions who say an active West Germany is a provocation to Moscow.

But Colonel Dunkel said the change reflected the view of West German commanders that much of the reservists' time was wasted when they were sent into large-scale maneuvers but received little direct exposure to simulated combat.

Mafia Is Target of U.S.-Italy Sweep

PALERMO, Sicily (AP) — The police arrested Mafia members in cities throughout Italy on Thursday as a similar operation aimed at drug-trafficking rings took place in the United States.

The Italian news agency ANSA said authorities involved in the operation began arresting people during the night in Palermo, Bologna and Florence. The FBI director, William S. Sessions, said in a statement issued in Rome and Washington that drug charges had been filed against 75 persons in the United States and 133 in Italy.

He said the arrests were under way in nine Italian cities and in Baltimore, Buffalo, New York; Miami; Newark, New Jersey; New York; Philadelphia; San Francisco, and Rockford, Illinois. ANSA said the people named in the Italian arrest warrants were members of the Satala, Gambino and Inzerillo crime families in Italy and the United States.

Afghan Fighters Seize UN Supplies

KABUL, Afghanistan (Combined Dispatches) — The first United Nations relief convoy taking medical and agricultural supplies from Kabul to areas held by guerrilla forces has been hijacked by a rival guerrilla group.

The incident, which took place Saturday, ended Wednesday when a UN official and his Afghan aides were freed. All returned safely to Kabul on Thursday, according to a spokesman for the UN official in charge of humanitarian aid to Afghanistan, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan. The spokesman quoted Prince Sadruddin as saying that the incident had occurred because of a misunderstanding about the convoy's route.

The guerrillas also released the trucks after seizing the supplies. The convoy of 18 trucks carrying wheat seed, fertilizer and medical supplies had been negotiated by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Children's Fund. The supplies were destined for 75 persons in the United States and 133 in Italy.

He said the arrests were under way in nine Italian cities and in Baltimore, Buffalo, New York; Miami; Newark, New Jersey; New York; Philadelphia; San Francisco, and Rockford, Illinois. ANSA said the people named in the Italian arrest warrants were members of the Satala, Gambino and Inzerillo crime families in Italy and the United States.

For the Record

Spain and the United States signed an eight-year military accord Thursday that reduces the number of Americans stationed in Spain by a third but continues a U.S. military presence on Spanish soil. (UPI)

A Holocaust survivor threw acid in the face of the Israeli attorney for the convicted Nazi criminal John Demjanjuk on Thursday during the funeral of another member of the defense team, the police said. The attack on Yoram Sheftel occurred during the funeral of Dov Etan, 53, who jumped to his death Tuesday. Police ruled Mr. Etan's death was suicide. (UPI)

The launching of the space shuttle Atlantis and five military astronauts on a secret satellite mission was postponed Thursday for 24 hours by bad weather at Cape Canaveral, Florida. (AP)

Three Mexican teen-agers have been arrested in the sniper killing of a man rafting along the Rio Grande in West Texas, the Houston police said Thursday. A fourth suspect is being sought in the Nov. 19 shooting, in which Mike Heffley, 40, was slain and his wife and rafting guide were wounded. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Transit Unrest in Paris Gets Worse

PARIS (AFP) — French labor unrest heightened Thursday after Paris Metro workers threatened to join pickets and further cripple the transit system.

More than 1.2 million suburban commuters have been forced to use special army transportation, walk or join huge traffic jams over the past four days because of the closure of the suburban express railway.

Five unions representing Paris Metro workers called Thursday for renewable strikes of between 2 and 24 hours to back their pay claims and end the Paris transport authority to resume travel.

The Louvre museum is to reopen after a 10-day closure because of a strike by guards. An agreement was reached between the government and unions Thursday, the French Culture Ministry announced. (AFP)

Corrections

A chart that appeared Thursday with an article about military spending by NATO members misstated Luxembourg's defense budget. The correct amount, as reported by the International Institute of Strategic Studies, is \$84 million.

Because of an error by Reuters, a picture caption in some editions Thursday misidentified Marek Tumanowicz, a television commentator, as Alfred Midowicz, chief of Poland's official unions.

Japan Refers 19 for Charges In 1985 Crash of Boeing Jet

TOKYO — The police referred 19 persons, including 4 Boeing employees, to prosecution Thursday for possible criminal charges over the crash in August 1985, killing all but 4 of the 248 people aboard. It was the worst toll involving a single aircraft.

The aircraft had scraped its tail during a landing in 1978 and the report accused Boeing of carelessness. JAL and Transport Ministry officials of faulty repairs and inadequate inspection after that incident.

The 12 JAL employees included Yoshiro Matsui, head of the technical division of the airline's maintenance headquarters at the time of the 1978 incident and now a director of the company and head of its technology research institute.

Boeing said Wednesday that it did not believe criminal acts had been committed and regretted that the police were referring the case to the prosecutor's office.

BHUTTO: The Rise to Power

(Continued from page 1)

the Union, whether they see this future role for themselves at the time or not."

On her return to Pakistan in 1986 she started at first as if her dreams would falter. Huge crowds greeted her return to the country but she found her her father's political movement, the People's Party, deeply divided. When elections to local governments were held, the party fared badly. She tried to repair the splits and rebuild where there were weaknesses. Slowly and carefully, she made the right moves. When President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq gave her an opening by dismissing Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo in May, Miss Bhutto was ready to move into the election campaign.

"In the 1970s, the People's Party assumed very radical policies," said one of her political advisers, Rao Rashid, an election eve as he looked back on the strategy that drove the campaign. "It attracted the poor and the have-nots but it alienated very powerful elements."

Miss Bhutto constantly courted the United States, knowing an image of American neutrality would help allay fears about her in the powerful Pakistani military. She made it clear that she was well aware of the dangers from this quarter.

"Zia was chief of staff and involved the whole army in politics," Mr. Rashid said. "He created the impression that the People's Party would assume a policy of revenge, weaken the army, cut its budget. Through statements and speeches we have assured them we want a strong army."

Miss Bhutto herself put it succinctly.

When asked if she would consider cutting the military's budget, she answered, "Only if you want martial law."

The acting president, Mr. Ishaq Khan, praised her as a "young, educated, cultured and talented lady." "She is," he said, "endowed with the best of leadership qualities and statesmanlike vision."

Mr. Ishaq Khan, at 73, is more than double the age of the 35-year-old prime minister and had served her father as a key official in the Defense Ministry.

Mr. Ishaq Khan became acting president when General Zia died in a plane crash on Aug. 17, opening the way for unfettered elections to restore democratic rule to Pakistan for the first time in a decade.

Immediately after announcing the selection of Miss Bhutto after he dismissed the government of Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo on May 28 also dissolved, giving Miss Bhutto a clear field to form her government and take over the running of the country.

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Rare Red Diamond With Multimillion Facets

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A diamond as red as blood — one of only known stones — is on the market for the price of a bouquet of Van Gogh sunflowers. The Raj Red is valued at \$42 million for just 2.23 carats. That works out at \$1 million a carat.

The price on its pinhead reflects its rarity. The common or garden diamond comes up white. It may also be champagne yellow or cognac brown, pink, purple, green or even blue. The Raj is a cardinal red, sunlit, deepening to crimson in the shade. Without its price tag, you might mistake it for a ruby?

"I think it is one of the rarest objects on earth," said Ronald Winston, who acquired the stone from India for Harry Winston of New York. "My father never saw a red diamond and he'd seen everything."

How much will it take to buy the Raj Red?

"That's like asking how much you would sell your child for," Mr. Winston said. "It's an object of beauty and we feel very attached to it. It will be exhibited, and I hope it can stay in our collection."

But Mr. Winston discounts any destructive tendencies for his Raj diamond.

"Red is a lucky color, the color of life," he said. "I think it's a talisman of good luck."

This Raj Red stone is quite phenomenal," Mr. Winston said. "We know that diamonds grow through uranium, pink through strain and yellow through nitrogen. But nobody knows what makes a diamond red. It comes from a great Indian family. It is certainly from the ancient Golconda

WORLD BRIEFS

2 Pakistanis to Leave
India ordered the top-ranking
and another embassy official to
leave Thursday after having accused
P. V. Narasimha Rao, said in Peshawar.
Zahir Islam Abbasi, had been
after an official statement said it
was "an accomplishment of the Pakistanis."
Pakistanis had been released after they
had been arrested under the
Act. Mr. Rao said the president had been
named Asraf Khanib, who is now under arrest, has no longer

Headhunt For the Pentagon Defense Executive Meets With Bush

By David Hoffman
and George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President-elect George Bush has met privately with Norman R. Augustine, chairman and chief executive of Martin Marietta Corp., as he searches for ways to fill high-ranking Pentagon positions, according to people informed about transition developments.

Mr. Augustine was accompanied by Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady, one of Mr. Bush's closest advisers, these people said. Martin Marietta is a leading aerospace and military contractor.

Along with putting a Pentagon management team in place, Mr. Bush has said that he would overhaul the troubled military procurement process.

One transition official said that the former chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, John G. Tower, a Texas Republican, remained the expected Bush choice for defense secretary, but that the announcement might not come until Mr. Bush had settled on second-level appointments.

The official said that Mr. Bush was attempting to assemble "a very big puzzle" in the defense appointments and intended to take whatever time was necessary, instead of announcing a team this week, as he had earlier suggested he might do.

Mr. Bush said Wednesday that he would "make these decisions in my own time, thorough decisions."

Mr. Augustine, 53, is a former undersecretary of the army. He is one of several executives among military contractors, mentioned by Bush advisers, who would be brought in to carry out management changes in military procurement.

Friends of Mr. Augustine said Wednesday that he had told them he was interested in the post of defense secretary but not the No. 2 spot. Mr. Augustine did not answer queries after meeting Mr. Bush.

Department of Defense officials said Wednesday that technical difficulties led to the move.

But several computer security experts said they had been told by Pentagon officials that the decision to cut off the network was made after an unknown intruder regularly gained access to several computers run by military and defense contractors.

The computer specialists added that they thought the Pentagon had broken the connection while they tried to eliminate a security flaw in computers in the military network.

The Department of Defense apparently acted after a computer at Mitre Corp., a company based in Bedford, Massachusetts, which has several military contracts, was illegally entered several times during the past month.

Officials at several universities in the United States and Canada said their computers had been used by the intruder to reach the Mitre computer.

A spokeswoman for Mitre confirmed Wednesday that one of its computers had been entered, but said that no classified or sensitive information had been handled.

"The problem was detected and fixed within hours with no adverse consequences," said the spokeswoman, Marcia Cohen.

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Arpanet was jammed last month when Robert T. Morris, a Cornell University graduate student, introduced a program that blocked many computers on the system.

A spokesman at the Defense Communications Agency said that between Milnet and Arpanet, known as mail bridges, were severed at 10 P.M. Monday but were restored by Thursday.

The decision to disconnect the military computers was assailed by a number of computer users around the country. Academic computer security experts suggested that the military may have used the wrong tactic to attempt to stop the illegal use of its machines.

"There is a fair amount of gambling going on," said Donald Alvarez, an astrophysicist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, Massachusetts. "People think that this is an unreasonable approach to be taking."

The U.S. Embassy expressed concern to the Honduran government that Ms. Preston had been denied access to the U.S. consul.

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A Reporter of
Washington Post**

Washington Post Service

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POTENTIAL ADVERSARIES — Mr. Bush, right, talking with Senator George J. Mitchell outside the White House on Thursday. Mr. Mitchell, a Maine Democrat, is the new Senate majority leader.

Pentagon Unlinks Key Computers

By John Markoff
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Pentagon has temporarily severed connections between a nonclassified military computer network and the nationwide academic research and corporate computer network that was jammed last month by a computer virus program, officials say.

Department of Defense officials said Wednesday that technical difficulties led to the move.

But several computer security experts said they had been told by Pentagon officials that the decision to cut off the network was made after an unknown intruder regularly gained access to several computers run by military and defense contractors.

The computer specialists added that they thought the Pentagon had broken the connection while they tried to eliminate a security flaw in computers in the military network.

The Department of Defense apparently acted after a computer at Mitre Corp., a company based in Bedford, Massachusetts, which has several military contracts, was illegally entered several times during the past month.

Officials at several universities in the United States and Canada said their computers had been used by the intruder to reach the Mitre computer.

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Gorbachev in N.Y.: View of Miss Liberty

By Lou Cannon
and Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and President-elect George Bush will meet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev for a private talk of 10 to 15 minutes next Wednesday in New York with only interpreters present, according to White House officials.

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said Wednesday that the meeting with the Soviet leader would be held on Governor's Island in New York harbor, a short ferry ride from Wall Street.

Sources said that security was the main reason for selecting Governor's Island rather than the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a site previously considered. They also said that use of the island would avoid a downtown traffic tie-up and that the site was a picturesque location for the meeting, with the Statue of Liberty as a backdrop. Governor's Island houses a Coast Guard station.

Mr. Gorbachev is to arrive at John F. Kennedy International Airport at 3 P.M. Tuesday for the three-day visit, his first to New York.

He will travel to Governor's Island on Wednesday immediately after making his first address to the United Nations General Assembly.

According to the Soviet Mission

to the United Nations, which made a tentative schedule available, Mr. Gorbachev will also visit the Metropolitan Museum of Art and tour Trump Tower on Wednesday. The developer, Donald Trump, plans to show him a swimming pool inside a \$19 million apartment in the Fifth Avenue building.

The next day, according to the schedule, Mr. Gorbachev will spend two hours touring the World Trade Center, Central Park and Broadway.

Soviet officials in Moscow said this week that Mr. Gorbachev wanted to visit the New York Stock Exchange, but the stop was not listed on the schedule released by the mission.

Mr. Fitzwater emphasized that the Reagan administration viewed the get-together chiefly as a winding session between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev, who have held four previous summit meetings. He said that Mr. Bush was attending in his role as vice president.

Although no private meeting is scheduled between Mr. Bush and the Soviet leader, the president-elect will also join Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev at a luncheon after the meeting in a speech that evening at the American Enterprise Institute in Washington.

Ever since Mr. Reagan accepted Mr. Gorbachev's proposal for the meeting, the White House has been trying to lower expectations that anything substantial would come out of it. Mr. Fitzwater refused to call the meeting a "summit," but Mr. Shultz accepted the term Wednesday in answering questions from European reporters over a U.S. Information Agency hookup.

Mr. Fitzwater said that Mr. Reagan would "unquestionably" raise the issue of human rights as well as discussing arms control, bilateral issues and regional conflicts. A senior official said that the United States would seek assurances from Mr. Gorbachev that the Soviets intended to complete their military pullout from Afghanistan by the agreed date of Feb. 15.

The luncheon would take place at the same time as a session on Dec. 7 involving President Ronald Reagan, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and President-elect George Bush, which is to be held on Governor's Island.

In the case of Mr. Gorbachev, he's the chairman," he said. "He must know about the activities of these people, and his organization must give them sustenance and support."

"He condones it. He is an accessory. And therefore we connect him with these acts."

He added: "I feel the negative reaction to the decision that I made on behalf of the United States only highlights the fact that people tend to forget too quickly the horrors and difficulties and threat of terrorism. It's something we must keep very high on our agenda or civilization will go down the drain."

Allies of the Palestinians, including Egypt, argue that Mr. Arafat has directed the PLO toward a moderate policy that Washington should encourage.

Last month in Algiers, Mr. Arafat led the Palestine National Council, which the PLO considers

to be its parliament-in-exile, to adopt a platform that included acceptance of UN resolutions implicitly recognizing Israel and a declaration of the independence of Palestine.

But Washington said the declaration was too ambiguous on the question of recognizing Israel.

Mr. Shultz said: "We believe the position of the United States took note of the fact that Washington should not inhibit our contacts with the U.S., especially with the new administration."

Meanwhile, in Tunis, the Arab League on Thursday asked leaders of the European Community, who are due to begin a two-day meeting Friday on the Greek island of Rhodes, to recognize the new Palestinian state.

In a message to the EC leaders, the secretary-general of the league, Chedli Klibi, said: "We believe the time has come for the member states of the EC to translate their support for international law into a clear recognition of the Palestinian state proclaimed in Algiers."

(Reuters, WP)

stemmed from his belief that some Palestinian groups, including Mr. Arafat's El Fatah faction, engage in terrorism.

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(Reuters, WP)

Man and Fire: A Million-Year-Old Find

By William K. Stevens
New York Times Service

If the UN General Assembly moves to Geneva to hear Yasser Arafat, the lakeside city should be able to take the event in stride.

Although it has never before acted as host to the General Assembly, Geneva frequently receives other UN gatherings that are as big or bigger.

These include the tripartite annual conferences of the International Labor Organization, which brings together more than 1,000 representatives of governments, business and workers.

"We have all the facilities to accommodate the General Assembly in Geneva," said Roger Hans-

moey, a spokesman for the UN's European headquarters, which are housed in a building known as the Palais des Nations and set in a park overlooking Lake Leman and the French Alps.

Mr. Hans-Moey said the UN headquarters in Geneva includes four large meeting halls, but the largest, the Salle des Assemblées, would probably be used by the General Assembly.

The UN has its own security force, but calls on Switzerland for reinforcements during major or controversial events. When Mr. Arafat attended the 1983 UN conference on Palestinian rights, Swiss troops ringed the Palais des Nations and an anti-aircraft gun was installed on the roof.

The cew evidence, reported in the current issue of the British journal *Nature*, was found in a cave occupied over hundreds of thousands of years by two species of hominids — members of the taxonomic family that includes modern man and his direct ancestors — almost a million years earlier than had been believed.

The discovery appears to confirm and expand a less conclusive find in Kenya in 1981, which placed the earliest use of fire by hominids — members of the taxonomic family that includes modern man and his direct ancestors — almost a million years earlier than had been believed.

Moreover, the find appears to fix with some precision the discovery of fire as a tool, at least in that part of Africa.

The find in Kenya, which is of roughly the same age as the one in

South Africa, relied on indirect evidence in the form of charred clay from an open archaeological site.

While this evidence pointed strongly to a fire made by hominids, experts say, the charred clay could also have been the result of a natural fire in the area.</

Perestroika A Real Test By the Ballot

By William Pfleiderer
PARIS — Mikhail Gorbachev is justified in arguing, as he has released in the Soviet press, that his policies have been successful. The ethnic problems have been reduced; Americans and those the like, better call "Europe" — and the nations, the Baltic countries, were awaiting for an occasion to make these problems disappear. Yet this is just the point where they did not go away for a very long time.

He rewarded them with humiliation. He helped their opponents in the PLO, the maximalists who want no compromise with Israel and who argue that moderation will get nowhere.

In Algiers, the Palestine Liberation Organization, for the first time endorsed negotiations on the basis of UN Resolution 242, which called on Israel to withdraw from occupied territory in return for security and recognition.

Everyone knows who led the PLO in that direction. Mr. Arafat did, and no one else could have done it.

The Algiers resolution was not as clear as the United States would have liked. But to go even far Mr. Arafat had to make a highly significant change in the way the Palestine National Council works.

Until now the PNC has always operated on the basis of consensus. That gave extremist wings virtually a veto power. In Algiers the delegates voted, and the vote was announced: 253 for the resolution, 46 against.

So it is now a majority-rule system, which will make further movement easier.

Mr. Shultz denied the visa, the State Department said, because Mr. Arafat has condoned and supported acts of terrorism against Americans.

As an example it mentioned the 1985 hijacking of the cruise ship Achille Lauro and the murder of a disabled American passenger, Leon Klinghoffer, one of the most horrifying acts of terrorism in recent years.

Mohammed Abbas, who was convicted in Italy in the killing, is a member of the PLO executive committee.

He was at the Algiers meeting and made mocking remarks to the press about the murder of Mr. Klinghoffer. The State Department said Mr. Abbas's presence at the meeting was "the most recent sign of Mr. Arafat's association with terrorism."

Mohammed Abbas is indeed an embodiment of evil. But did the meeting in Algiers embrace him or his views?

Why Punish the Palestinian Moderates?

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The outcome of the Palestine National Council session in Algiers produced signs that there are Palestinians who are trying to move the PLO in a constructive way. That is encouraging and should continue.

Those words come from the U.S. State Department statement explaining Secretary of State George Shultz's decision to bar Yasser Arafat from a UN General Assembly session in New York.

Seldom does an official document contain such convincing self-refutation.

By denying the visa, Mr. Shultz acted decisively to discourage — to punish — the Palestinians who worked at the Algiers meeting to move the PLO in a constructive direction.

He rewarded them with humiliation. He helped their opponents in the PLO, the maximalists who want no compromise with Israel and who argue that moderation will get nowhere.

The attack on a civilian bus near Dimona in Israel last winter was an example: a brutal one and a stupid one from the viewpoint of the Palestinian cause. The United States says correctly that the PLO must unambiguously renounce all terrorism before it can take part in negotiations. But it does not follow that Mr. Arafat should be denied a visa.

Even putting to one side U.S. undertakings to the United Nations not to hinder access, America's own interest lies in letting Mr. Arafat speak to the General Assembly. That forum, at this time, might lead him to take further steps toward recognition of Israel and renunciation of terrorism.

Silent of all was Mr. Shultz's suggestion that other Palestinian leaders would be welcome while Mr. Arafat is barred. Washington cannot decide who

is to lead the Palestinian movement, and no one can doubt that most Palestinians want Mr. Arafat.

The folly of the decision was made evident by the reaction of Washington's closest allies. It was deplored by, among others, the British government, and Margaret Thatcher is not soft on terrorists.

What concerns America's friends is that a U.S. role is essential in Middle East diplomacy. In a time of cooling tensions around the world, the Israel-Palestinian conflict stands out as extremely dangerous.

But how can the United States play a serious part in ending the conflict if it is not even willing to listen to one side? In acting against Mr. Arafat, Washington may have excluded ourselves, at least for some time.

The next move is evidently going to be

Mr. Arafat's at a UN session in Geneva. The temptation to bristle will be strong. He should resist it. This American mistake does not change the Palestinian reality. The only way to independence is forthrightly to accept Israel and work in live alongside it in mutual peace and security.

The New York Times.

OPINION



Awesomely, They Lost

By Trip Strauss

TOKYO — Several Saturdays ago I watched a few innings of the annual U.S.-Japanese baseball competition on television. The Japanese were winning — were, in fact, having their best series ever against the Americans. You wouldn't have known this from

MEANWHILE

the broadcast. All the announcers could talk about was the overwhelming superiority of the visiting athletes — their size, agility and power. In Japan they succinctly call it *gaijin pausa*.

I have long been fascinated by the way Japanese view Americans. Clearly, Japan's recent successes have bolstered the nation's confidence, tempering its overall admiration for the United States. But in sports, Americans still can do no wrong. I watched Japan score five runs in two innings to take the lead. The one play the station showed over and over, however, was Dave Henderson's picture-perfect throw from right field to nail a runner at third base. Baseball-crazy fans collectively gasped their approval.

I left my apartment and got into a cab whose driver was, predictably, listening to the game. He was an old man, about 70. What remained of his hair was cropped close to his head. "Presento," he said in a tortured attempt at English, turning up the radio and immediately starting to praise Henderson's throw to third. The Americans were different, he said. No Japanese could have made that throw.

I reminded him that the Japanese were winning the game, and that they had already won two more in the series. That didn't matter, he assured me. If the Americans were to stay in Japan longer, he reasoned, their jet lag would wear off and they would make mince meat out of the Japanese.

As it turned out, the man had worked in an aircraft factory during the war. Afterward, he explained with a widening smile, there were no jobs, but the Americans had taught him to drive — his livelihood to this day.

Like many Japanese of his generation, the old man had a touching and deep respect for America. While many young Japanese are eager to assume their own world role, their grandparents appear more comfortable with the old one.

Before I got out of the cab the old man asked me how to say "come from behind" in English. Then he told me out to worry: When I read the next day's paper, he predicted, I would learn the Americans had won after all.

I could only hope but note the irony in Sunday's newspaper. Not only had the United States lost the game, but the dollar had sunk to a 10-month low against the yen.

The writer works for an American investment bank in Tokyo. He contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

In Yugoslavia, Ethnic Unrest and Dangerous Propaganda

Regarding the new analysis "Beyond Yugoslavia Crisis, a Leadership Vacuum" (Oct. 12) by Henry Kamm:

The article says that "a principal cause of the leadership vacuum is the 1974 constitution, under which each republic and province is administered by a collective presidency, whose chairmanship revolves yearly."

And it adds: "Similar institutions work at the national level, limiting the ability to make decisions and carry them out. The result, since Marshal Tito's death, has been a sharp downward slide."

I was quite surprised by this analysis. I remember when The New York Times — following Milovan Djilas's assessment — considered Marshal Tito as a quasi-dictator. Now Mr. Kamm condemns the constitution, though it is copied on that of Switzerland, which works well.

Last September, I traveled extensively across all six republics and two provinces of Yugoslavia, and I think the problems lie deeper.

South Slavia, Mr. Tito's new Yugoslavia, is based on the Serbo-Croatian hegemony, which allows other important Slavic languages such as Slovenian and Macedonian to be official languages. However, other important non-Slavic languages, such as Albanian in Kosovo and Hungarian in Vojvodina — two provinces of the Serbian Republic — are not recognized on a federal level as official languages, though there are more Albanians than Slovenians and Macedonians in Yugoslavia.

Also, the Serbian party leader, Slobodan Milošević, will exercise leadership in a nationalistic, Great-Serbian fashion

propaganda, or should other nations. The continuation of such hostile and mendacious propaganda could poison the presently very good relations between Greece and Yugoslavia, and destabilize the Balkans. With so many real problems and conflicts in the region, there is no need for a fictitious one.

THANOS DOKOS

Cambridge, England

A Framework for Peace

As Iran enters talks to end the war with Iraq, the Iranian government does not possess all the diplomatic and juridical skills required for handling complex peace negotiations. This is largely due to the disdain with which the Islamic Republic has treated international institutions, right from the start. Successive purges of the Iranian diplomatic and legal personnel and cadres have, in turn, depleted Iran's capabilities.

The authorities in Tehran also enter

negotiations with Iraq from a position of political weakness. Their credibility has been badly shaken and their moves on the war no longer attract the large measure of public support they once did. Iran's economic difficulties, partly caused by sanctions in its oil industry, also mean that Iran will not have much room for maneuvering in the negotiations.

All of this might tempt some Arab countries and Iraq to dictate peace terms that are not justified, but this would only sow the seeds of future conflicts that could engulf the entire region. The Iranian people will not tolerate the imposition of a humiliating peace.

A full framework for a just and durable peace, one that will guarantee tranquility

and cooperation in the region, exists in the 1973 accord signed by Iran and Iraq and ratified by the legislative authorities of both countries. The 1973 agreement would take care of the problem of frontiers and mutual respect for the territorial integrity of the two neighbors. Thus it would be possible for the two sides to concentrate on other issues, including reparations and the reconstruction projects that need to be undertaken.

Iran's friends should make sure that the Geneva negotiations take place in an atmosphere of respect for international law and for the bilateral accords which already exist between Iran and Iraq.

M. MOUSSAVI

Azerbaijanian Movement for the Liberation of Iran

1945, the then commander of the Polish Home Army fighting the Germans, General Okulicki, and 15 other Polish leaders were invited by the Soviet authorities to Moscow for talks.

They were promptly put on trial for, of all things, "collaborating with the Nazis," and received prison sentences of up to 10 years. I will keep a sharp lookout for your report that the Estonian leaders have returned home.

JULIAN MAKOWSKI

Flayosc, France

Of Animals and Men

The photograph of a mounted police officer consoling his horse, Fritz, which had fallen into a hole on a Boston street (*American Topics, Nov. 2*) is full of the shared emotions and bonds between animals and man that rarely are so well documented. I hope the photographer, C. Ackerman, who captured this moment, wins a major prize. His work delivered a strong message.

ERIC SCHALLENBERG

Geneva

The editorial cartoon by Sack (*Now, 25*) showing a cow and a pig seated at a negotiating table, belittles the tremendous victory accomplished by animal rights activists with the adoption of the farm animals bill of rights in Sweden. That country should be praised, not ridiculed, for its adoption of a law that affords protection to sentient creatures that are unable to fend for themselves.

ROBERT BARTLETT

Bitburg, West Germany

GENERAL NEWS

Moscow's Asia Offensive: New Phase in Bid for Greater Role

By Patrick L. Smith

International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — With a flurry of official contacts this month, Mikhail S. Gorbachev has begun a new and potentially more productive phase in his two-year-old effort to advance the Soviet Union as a Pacific power, diplomats and policy analysts say.

Mr. Gorbachev and the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, have embarked on a diplomatic offensive intended to maintain Moscow's alliances in the region while capitalizing on recent progress in overcoming ideological and political differences with traditional adversaries in Asia.

One focal point of Mr. Gorbachev's new Asian course of action is the current visit of the Chinese foreign minister, Qian Qichen, to Moscow. It is the first meeting the two nations have had at cabinet level in three decades.

But analysts say Mr. Shevardnadze's scheduled trip to Tokyo in December will be of equal importance to the success of Moscow's Pacific strategy.

Soviet specialists say they view these undertakings as part of a worldwide effort by Moscow to reduce its external liabilities while enlisting foreign assistance for the reconstruction of the Soviet economy. These related goals have emerged in recent months as Mr. Gorbachev's highest priorities.

In seeking solutions to the conflicts in Afghanistan and Cambodia, for instance, Moscow's Asian offensive parallel efforts to disentangle itself from southern Africa. And much as he has done in Southeast Europe, Mr. Gorbachev is also trying to engage Washington's East Asian allies in support of *perestroika*, or economic restructuring, at home.

In part, Mr. Gorbachev is trying to add substance to a policy that has been conspicuously lacking in results since it was enunciated at the Soviet Far Eastern port of Vladivostok in mid-1986 and repeated in the Siberian city of Krasnoyarsk three months ago. But the timing of this round of contacts is also likely to add momentum to Mr. Gorbachev's foreign policy as President-elect George Bush assumes office in January.

In effect, the Soviet leader will be forcing Mr. Bush, who also faces substantial difficulties on the domestic front, to concentrate simultaneously on challenges across both the Atlantic and the Pacific. More specifically, analysts say, improved ties between China and the Soviet Union are likely to reduce U.S. maneuverability in its relations with the two powers.

the long Soviet effort to ease tensions between the two Communists giants.

Mr. Qian's talks with Soviet officials, which started Thursday, are expected to consolidate progress between China and the Soviet Union that has taken place slowly but steadily at lower levels in the last six years. Significantly, the talks will bring an open political level an evolution in relations that Beijing has at times sought to deny to maximize the benefits of its ties with Washington.

Mr. Qian will also serve to enhance Mr. Gorbachev's prestige — and Beijing apparently intends the visit to do so — in the Soviet leadership's continuing battle with conservative elements in the Soviet Union. More broadly, a successful conclusion to the three-day talks on

Saturday is widely viewed in Asia as the key to Moscow's progress elsewhere in the region.

Most immediately at issue is whether the two sides can advance toward an accommodation providing for a Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia. But putting with Beijing on a firmer footing, Moscow will also increase the flexibility with which it can approach Japan, with whom relations have been frozen for three decades.

Just as Mr. Qian's trip to Moscow is seen partly as a prelude to a Chinese-Soviet summit meeting next year, Mr. Shevardnadze's talk in Japan are intended to lay the groundwork for an official meeting in Tokyo between Mr. Gorbachev and Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita.

The most important element in

this is a new Soviet initiative with regard to sovereignty over four small islands in the Kuriles chain, the two largest of which were transferred from Japan to the Soviets in the Potsdam Declaration at the end of World War II. Japan has refused to allow political and economic links with the Soviet Union to advance until the dispute is resolved.

Moscow has repeatedly but unsuccessfully signaled in recent months that it is prepared to structure a compromise agreement that would satisfy Tokyo's demands without jeopardizing Soviet military installations along the Sea of Okhotsk, which is shielded by the Kuriles.

Japanese officials are also encouraged by the apparent removal recently of Ivan I. Kovalevko as head of the Soviet Communist Party's policy toward Japan. Japanese analysts uniformly assert that Mr. Kovalevko, who directed a Siberian prisoner-of-war camp during World War II, has urged a hard line toward Tokyo since he took charge of Japan policy in the postwar era.

"If things go well with China, it will give Moscow more freedom to handle the Japanese case," a Japanese government official said.

These general intent on both sides now to break the method — the tool — with which the Soviets can do it.

Optimism in Japan has been tempered in recent days, however, partly by what appears to be a hardening in Moscow's most recent statements on the territorial issue and partly by disturbances in Soviet-controlled Estonia. Because Soviet control in the Baltic republics was also confirmed in the Potsdam Declaration, Estonian demands for sovereignty could make Moscow reluctant to alter other provisions of the agreement.

No one appears to be anticipating overnight advances on any of the issues now confronting Mr. Gorbachev.

One measure of progress, however, will be whether a specific schedule is announced in Moscow for a summit meeting between Mr. Gorbachev and Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader.

For the moment, at least, Moscow appears to be concentrating on extending economic contacts while diplomatic and political issues are pending. In the last few weeks, Soviet officials have announced new agreements with Japanese companies to build an auto plant that would be the largest joint venture between the two nations and a \$6 billion petrochemical complex that was previously expected to be built by the Occidental Petroleum Corp.

Moscow is also expected to designate a site on the Soviet Pacific coast in the near future as a "special economic zone." Plans for the first such zone, on the Soviet border with Finland, were announced in November.

In the longer term, diplomats and other analysts say, both of Moscow's principal allies in the region — Vietnam and North Korea — are likely to seek better ties with the West and accommodate neighbors in the region. Vietnam has already signaled its willingness to do so.

North Korea is seen as likely to advance in the same direction once a successor to Kim Il Sung, 76, consolidates control. In recent months, Mr. Gorbachev and Mr. Deng have both succeeded

TRAVEL

Shoe Safari to Florence

by Frances Mayes

WHEN Mussolini, disguised as a German soldier, tried to flee Italy at the end of World War II, partisans near Dongo spotted him among German troops retreating through northern Italy. What blew his disguise was his shoes. Instead of scuffed and shiny shoes like the rest of the soldiers, he had on highly polished, elegant boots. It never occurred to him not to wear them.

The Italians have a fixation on shoes. In the folk tales, isn't the father always a simple shoemaker? Doesn't the hero don "shoes of swiftness"? In Renaissance paintings, the angels and apostles often are shod beautifully in red boots or intricate sandals.

During a garbage strike in Florence last summer, I noticed, as I stepped around the mounds spilling out of bins, how many shoes are tossed away. One day I saw several pairs of ballet shoes, pink satin with ribbons hardly touched. I imagine the Italian ballerina is more particular about her shoes than Mussolini, or even angels.

The fixation is contagious. A prime memory of the first time I went to Italy 20 years ago remains the smell of leather emanating from the shoe stores, an imprint like Proust's madeleine; I had little extra money while traveling, but I did buy one pair of shoes — two shades of brown leather with stacked heels. They cost \$18. I wore those shoes for five years; then they lived in the back of my closet for many more.

Florence is the great window-shopping city. Shop owners know tourists are shy about the language. They display almost every pair of shoes they have in the window so it's easy to look, point, say the size. The first Italian I learned was "Passo vedere un paio di scarpe nella vetrina?" I like to walk around town surveying, then, early the next day, don a pair of stockings and try on what I've already selected.

One of my favorite stores is Ghirlandi, near the Duomo. Ghirlandi carries its own label plus Bruno Magli, a designer I like for classic styles. The staff is unusually helpful and will dash from one store to their branch up the block to find what you want. Most of the high heels are \$80 to \$160, calculated at the rate of 1,236 lire to the dollar.

Ottino, on the same street, is my favorite shop. Though they don't sell shoes, I mention it because new shoes call for handbags and Ottino's are splendid. I've never seen Ottino mentioned in shopping guides, nor have I seen tourists there. Their bags are fairly dear (\$100 and up) but look more expensive than they are. Many are of the softest lamb leather.

THEY make distinctive luggage and briefcases, as well as special leather jewelry rolls, agendas and wallets large enough to hold your passport. I like the old-world service too. The young woman who helps me there quietly brings out every possibility and never tries to sell, though she will comment on the design or quality of leather.

Almost no one needs to be told about Gucci and Ferragamo, both on Via dei Tornabuoni, along with Armani, Fendi, Trussardi and other top stores. A lot of Ferragamo that is imported to the United States looks old-fashioned and rather practical, in a fusty way. In the Florence store there is more variety and the quality shines forth. They will send your shoes home for you, too.

High-end leather pumps with patent toes at Ferragamo cost about \$225. At Gucci, beige and white high-heeled spectators are considerably less, and there are usually good buys in loafers and low heels. The regular stock is expensive, of course, but still about 30 percent less than American prices.

Also on Tornabuoni is Tamino Crisci. Like Ottino, this is a refined store with traditional high stan-

dards. Their shoes have timeless style. Most are in the rich naturals I associate with equestrian leathers.

NEARBY is Ditta Mauro Volponi. For the last couple of years, the Italians have been wild for *il coccodrillo*. You'll pay \$500 and up for crocodile loafers and more for a briefcase. (Incidentally, crocodile products in Italy are certified as being from non-endangered creatures.) With their somewhat sensible look, Ditta Mauro Volponi's fashionable Maud Frizon shoes look like truffles amid the mushrooms. This shop is a bastion of English men's wing tips and there is even a somewhat elegant shoe repair shop in the back, a reminder that the store guarantees all of its shoes to the point of repairing anything that might go wrong.

Pollini, on Via Calimala, displays a window full of chic shoes, definitely up to the season, but not self-consciously trendy. Pollini shoes, like most high quality shoes in Florence, are spectacularly comfortable, even the first moment they're tried on. (Never trust an assistant who says shoes will stretch — they have to stretch, they'll do so at the expense of your toes. And I'd never stretch a good shoe on a machine.) Pollini's prices are a shade below the shops mentioned above and the quality is comparable.

While here, stop across the street at Beltrami Junior, one of several Beltrami shops around the city. They've also opened an outlet store crammed with discontinued styles or large sizes. The best bargains are in books, formerly \$300 to \$400 and now around \$70.

FLORENCE must have hundreds of moderately priced shoe stores. Most of these are inconsistent mixtures of style and quality where your own good eye will discover many well-made, fine designs. Start at Raspini, near the Duomo. Just off the Piazza del Duomo, you'll find Via Borgo San Lorenzo, a whole street of moder-



A window display of Ferragamo boots in Florence.

Angela Tassan/Lucky Star

atly priced and interesting shoe stores.

Always check to see if the shoes are all leather, no internal use of other materials. I've had the best luck at Pescarolo and at Fiorenza, just down the street. At Pescarolo, the shoes are under \$75. I bought a handsome pair of brown calf heels for \$45, and at Fiorenza, a pair of black faille and leather evening shoes for just slightly more. I also like Quercioli for snake and leather casual shoes at quite good prices.

The cheapest shoes in Florence

must be at Eusebio. Everything is around \$20 and most of their shoes are awful. However, last summer I found surprisingly good copies of famous designers' shoes in three styles. They're excellent quality, virtually indistinguishable from their richer twins.

Frances Mayes, the author of "The Discovery of Poetry," wrote this for The New York Times.

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

A Break for the Business Flier

by Roger Collis

THE Canadian airline, Wardair, has come up with one of the most imaginative deals for the business flier since business class was introduced more than a decade ago — a season ticket offering savings of up to 40 percent in business class on flights between Canada and Britain. This is the first time the folks in the front cabin have been given a price break without the usual conditions Wardair has challenged the usual practice of making those who fly most often pay top dollar for a flexible ticket and a few frills.

It's an idea whose time had to come. A recent survey of travel managers by the Civil Aviation Authority in Britain showed that a large majority wants some kind of corporate season ticket. "We've plugged away at the airlines for many years on this and have always been met with resistance," says Arthur Lyddall, travel manager at Chevron in London and vice president of the Institute of Travel Managers. "So I applaud Wardair in taking the initiative. It highlights the fact that competition is what makes people act."

The Wardair plan — called "Premier Pass 2000" — works as follows. You buy a book of eight vouchers which can each be exchanged for one-way business class tickets when you want to fly. The books cost \$3,520 (or the equivalent in Canadian dollars) for flights between eastern Canada (Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa) and London (Gatwick) and Manchester (saving 35 percent on the full one-way business class fare) and \$4,000 for destinations in western Canada (Edmonton, Vancouver, Calgary) saving 40 percent. Wardair has a winter schedule of 23 flights a week between Canada and Britain, and plans to open services to Amsterdam and Paris in April 1989.

The bad news is that Premier Pass is only on sale until Jan. 31, and available for travel until Dec. 31, 1989. So is it just a come-on to promote Wardair's business class, which was launched last April? Not according to George Curley, president of Wardair, who says that although the level of the discounts may change, the plan is here to stay. John Ellis, a spokesman for Wardair in London, says, "We launched the scheme in Canada a month before we sold it over here. It has been so successful in both markets that we've plans for an even more revolutionary product. In the first three weeks here we sold \$200,000 worth of vouchers and have targeted £1 million in revenue by the end of the year. We thought we'd mainly bring over passengers from BA and Air Canada, but there's evidence that the market is expanding."

Wardair has also brought out another innovative fare — a business class APEX for travelers who are prepared to forgo some flexibility in return for a

saving of up to 45 percent on a round trip and still enjoy the front-cabin frills. Between London and Toronto, for example, an APEX costs £750 compared to £1,380 for a full business class (which allows unlimited stopovers) and £1,172 for a point-to-point business fare. The conditions are 14 days advance purchase and seven days minimum stay.

Wardair's business APEX is the first echo in the market of an idea mooted by the International Foundation of Airline Passengers Associations about 18 months ago, called BPEX. At that time, Geoffrey Lipman, executive director of IFAPA was proposing a fare with a 72-hour advance purchase (available on one-way or round-trip) with a saving of 10 to 40 percent of full economy or business class.

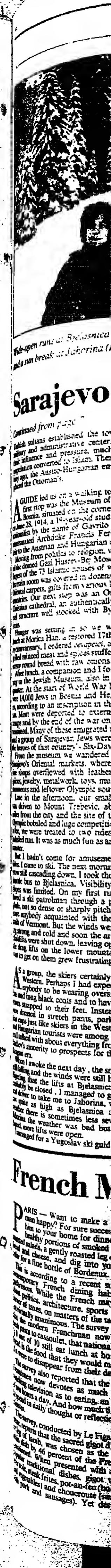
"We believe there's more reason than ever to have a fare like BPEX than when we first proposed it," says Lipman. "Except for a few routes to and from the U.K., there is still no choice for the business person in Europe. We've made a second approach to airlines in IATA; but no one is keen when they have high-yield duopolies and a captive market."

WHILE we're at it, why not a first class APEX?" Most people in first are from business class flying on upgrades," says Chevron's Lyddall. "Although we pay top service to the fact that the businessman needs a flexible ticket — mind you most of the time he does — but give him a good deal and he will quite often structure his journey to take advantage of it."

Meanwhile, market forces may provide the business flier with further options. An Air Canada spokeswoman in England says that the airline came out with its own season ticket shortly after Wardair, but it is available only in Canada. Qantas is looking hard at the Wardair program, according to a spokesman in London. A precedent of sorts is a season ticket arrangement between Air France, Swissair and Sabena on routes between Paris, Geneva and Brussels and on Air Inter within France. You buy an annual card and get 30 percent or so off the normal fare. But it came about not through competition on these routes — which are duopolies of national carriers — but as a result of competition from high speed trains. Which is another story.

The next step for season tickets may be a smart card which carries a certain number of credits, enabling subscribers to print out a ticket at the airport on a machine.

It's initiatives like these that will help to give business travelers what they need — choice and convenience at a realistic price.



Sarajevo

Continued from page 2

British colonists established the town's military and administrative center. After 1918, Sarajevo became the capital of the new state of Yugoslavia. The town's name was changed to Sarajevo in 1929. The Austro-Hungarian empire gave the Ottoman's

A GUIDE led us on a walking tour of Sarajevo. Our first stop was the Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina, situated on the corner of Kralja Petra and Kralja Tomislava. On June 28, 1941, a 14-year-old student named Gavilo Perutnjak assassinated Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian and Hungarian thrones. Moving from politics to religion, we visited the Jewish Museum, also known as the Synagogue. The building is a Gothic structure with a tall, thin minaret. The interior is filled with Torah scrolls, leather prayer books, and other religious artifacts.

Then we went to the Old Bazaar, a covered walkway with many small shops selling everything from dried fruit to leather goods.

After the war, Sarajevo became a major industrial center, with many factories producing textiles, leather goods, and other manufactured products.

Then we visited the National Library, which houses the largest collection of Balkan literature in the world.

Finally, we went to the National Museum, which contains exhibits on the history of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

On our way back to the hotel, we passed by the National Theater, which is located in a beautiful neoclassical building.

At night, we went to the National Opera and Ballet, which is located in a neoclassical building.

On our last day in Sarajevo, we visited the National Museum again, this time to see the exhibits on the history of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

We then went to the National Library, which contains exhibits on the history of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Finally, we visited the National Theater, which is located in a neoclassical building.

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Eagles *Continued from page 7*

nearby Tule Lake or the Lower Klamath Basin, about a half-hour drive north. The motels of the town of Tulelake, the Ellis and the Park, are roughly equidistant from the best bird-watching sites and the lava beds.

In the late 1800s, white settlers arranged for the Modocs to be removed from their homes and placed on the Klamath Reservation with their historic enemies, the Klamath and Snake Indians. The Modoc subchief Kientpoos, nicknamed Captain Jack by the settlers, twice led a contingent of his people off the reservation, back to their home on the Lost River north of Tule Lake. The first time, he was persuaded to return but the sparing with the Klamaths made life impossible. In late November of 1872 the Modocs resisted being returned to the reservation and the Modoc War began.

In the final stages of the war, the Modocs retreated to a natural lava fortress — a rocky labyrinth, with nothing but desert brush above ground — known as Captain Jack's Stronghold. For nearly three months, a band of 60 half-starved Indians held off an army of more than 600 in an abortive attempt to press their claim for a reservation of their own on the ancestral land they called "The Smiles of God."

It helps, at the stronghold, to imagine that the Indians who lost the war really did become eagles. As they slice and wheel through the "big sky" above, the birds seem to be overlords of all they survey. At the visitor center on the 47,600-acre (19,300-hectare) Lower Klamath waterfowl refuge, the staff is keen to divulge all manner of lore about the bald eagles.

For instance, in the wild, golden eagles are considerably more aggressive than bald eagles, which will seldom attack human beings unless severely provoked. But in captivity, the golden eagles resign themselves to fate and gradually grow to be amiable; bald eagles tend to remain tense, hostile, even frantic. There is something about

THE HELMSLEY CARLTON HOUSE

Cherry! Aimée Barron, who lives in Sausalito, California, wrote this for The New York Times.



Bald eagles can best be seen soon after dawn at Tule and Lower Klamath lakes in Northeastern California.

Seeking Old Florida in the Keys

by John Cummings

THE highway mile markers in the Florida Keys once aided the driver as the sextant aided the explorer. Today they are still there on the Overseas Highway, stretching about 100 miles from Key Largo to Key West. But they are obscured and largely obsolete as driver aids, just one more reminder of the Keys that are no more.

Today the traveler finds road references among the endless billboards, tacky roadside restaurants, fast food restaurants and supermarkets. In short, traversing much of the Overseas Highway, or U.S. 1, which strings together these subtropical islands with an ecology like no other in the United States, is at times akin to driving through the shopping mall sprawl of North Miami.

But tucked away behind nearly 30 years of uncontrolled development are reminders of Old Florida, a fast-disappearing place of mangroves and panthers and unpopulated spaces.

The first stop might be Biscayne National Park, reached by leaving Florida's Turnpike at Tallahassee Road south of Homestead. Harry Truman went to Florida in 1947 to

dedicate Everglades National Park, but there was no fanfare attending the opening in 1980 of Biscayne National Park, another vanishing ecosystem, with 40 islands and 20 miles of coral reef. Today the park is the small number of visitors. On 181,500 acres, most of it an underwater reef, the park is viewed by glass-bottom boat.

Below the clear waters of Biscayne Bay, out of sight of man-made things, the visitor might spot rare sea turtles, which have disappeared after coming close to extinction, or the glistening fins of a queen angel fish or parrot fish. There are also green moray eels, bulbous brain corals, swirling sea fans, sponges and crabs. A Park Service naturalist explains to visitors the complete marine ecosystem. On shore, mangroves, essentially dense trees and shrubs that live in salt water, sway in the tropical breezes. The land is dotted with ferns and several varieties of palms, both stately and squat, and the sky is alive with birds.

From Biscayne National Park, it is about 30 miles south to the John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park in Key Largo. This is what the state park rangers call "the real Florida," the Florida that is disappearing. But before heading to Pennekamp, take a detour on State Route 905 for the toll bridge that leads through a time warp to North Key Largo. All of the Keys resembled North Key Largo before the developers came.

Spend at least part of a day in this undeveloped area of virgin forest, mangroves and marshes. In isolated areas, where there are no trails, a walk into the woods will often reveal wild orchids. There is even a remote chance of seeing the endangered Florida panther. North Key Largo reveals to the hiker what divers see, but without having to get wet, since much of the terrain is coral rock.

From here on — near the Key Largo National Marine Sanctuary — people like to live in wet suits and underwater gear. This is America's first underwater park and Florida's most popular, is a reef on which nine spots are marked for diving and snorkeling.

From here on — near the Key Largo National Marine Sanctuary — people like to live in wet suits and underwater gear.

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Wright	697
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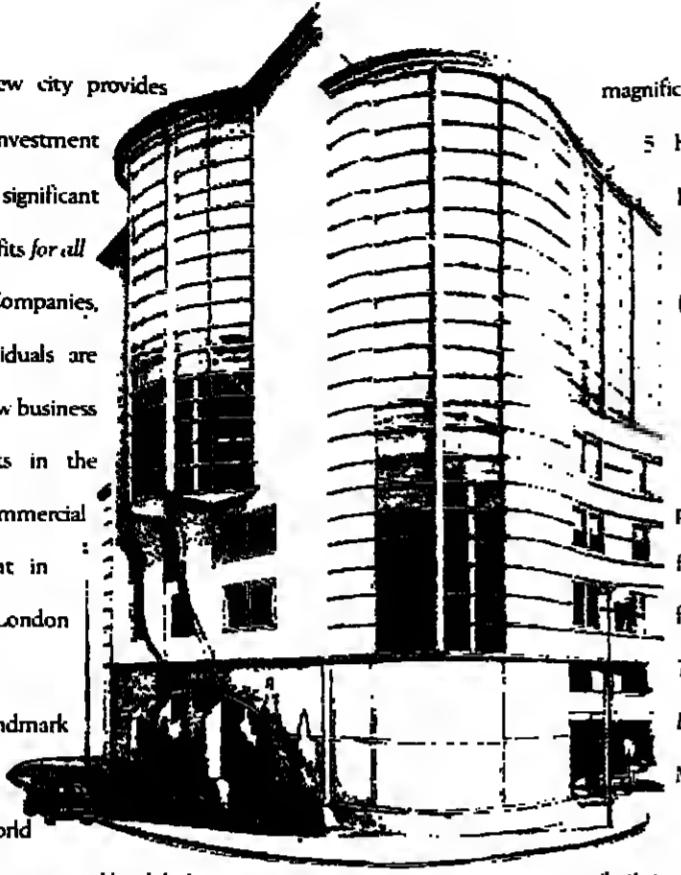
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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Steady Before U.S. Jobs Data

Reuters

NEW YORK — The dollar closed barely changed Thursday, as market awaited Friday's release of U.S. employment data for November as a pointer to the direction of the economy and the currency.

The currency rebounded from lows hit during London trading as positions were squared and there was a cautious renewal of hopes for a rise in the U.S. discount rate.

Speculation that the Federal Reserve, the U.S. central bank, might raise the key rate has been among the few factors underpinning the dollar in the recent bearish climate.

But hopes for a rate rise — which would enhance the investment attraction of dollar holdings — dimmed Wednesday with the release by the Fed of its so-called Tan Book, a six-week report on the economy. The report hinted that October's economic strength was a fluke.

The dollar closed unchanged at 1,7313 Deutsche marks but eased fractionally to 121.425 yen from 121.475 at Wednesday's close.

The British pound, which has firmed sharply since Friday's rise in British interest rates, was virtually unchanged at \$1.8533 from Wednesday's \$1.8535.

Against the Swiss franc, the dollar inched up to 1.4510 from 1.4493, but it declined to 5.9120 French francs from 5.9135 at the previous close.

Earlier, in Tokyo trading, dealers spoke of possible large dollar purchases by the Seibu Saison group for the \$2.7 billion it needs to fund a takeover of Inter-Continental Hotels. The deal is scheduled to close on Dec. 15.

But several U.S. traders said purchases for such a deal would be spread out over several days and should not make a dramatic impact on the market.

Other dealers said the dollar's

London Dollar Rates

Source: Reuters

next move in the U.S. currency, dealers said.

The pound advanced to \$1.8533, a fresh six-month high, from \$1.8465 on Wednesday.

The dollar eased to 1.7320 DM from 1.7370 on Wednesday and to 121.50 yen from 121.90. It also fell to 1.4525 Swiss francs from 1.4534 and to 5.9200 French francs from 5.9275.

Analysts expect the U.S. payroll employment figure, due to be released Friday, to rise by 243,500.

That would reflect a steady pace of job growth, though at a lesser pace than the rise of 323,000 in October.

The analysts said the forecast November gain would not necessarily be strong enough to force the Fed to tighten credit.

Brazil Adding Dollar Rate

Reuters

BRASILIA — Brazil will introduce a tourist dollar exchange rate, the national monetary council announced, in an effort to bring the official rate closer to the black market rate.

Officials said Wednesday that the new rate was aimed at undermining the black market for dollars, which has flourished at the expense of formal financial markets.

Brazilians going abroad will be able to buy up to \$4,000 at an exchange rate to be fixed by the central bank. Official sources said the rate would be kept close to the black market rate. Tourists arriving in Brazil will be able to exchange up to \$4,000 at a similar rate under the plan. The dollar traded at 588 cruzados on the official market on Wednesday, and at 960 on the black market.

In a separate report Thursday, the Commerce Department said U.S. construction spending climbed 0.9 percent to October, the steepest increase in three months, with strength spread throughout housing, government projects and commercial buildings.

It said building activity rose to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of

\$409.2 billion in October following a 0.7 percent increase to September

and a 0.2 percent rise in August. It was the best showing since a 1.5 percent jump in July.

Other statistics for October look strong. Unemployment is at a 14-year low, factories are using more

of their capacity than at any time in more than eight years and personal income posted its steepest increase in a year.

The message is clear that the fourth quarter is starting out very well," said Allen Sinai, an economist for The Boston Co. "There are no particular imbalances," he added, "and that suggests the economy should keep on expanding nicely for another six to nine months."

However, the leading index is

"clearly signaling a slowdown" in the second half of next year, he said. Over the last 12 months, it has risen only 0.5 percent, compared with a gain of 6 percent for the previous 12-month period.

In October, four of nine available indicators were pointing to faster growth, while five were pointing to slower growth.

Nonresidential construction rose

0.4 percent to an annual rate of

\$91.3 billion. (AP, Reuters)

German Growth: 3.4% Rate

Agence France-Presse

BONN — West German gross national product grew at a 3.4 percent annual rate in the third quarter, fueled by domestic demand and booming exports, the Economics Ministry said Thursday.

Given the positive outlook for the fourth quarter, a 3.5 percent growth rate for the year is "very likely," the ministry said. It would be the biggest annual increase since 1979. GNP rose 1.5 percent between July and September over the previous quarter.

Economists said an unexpected recovery in industrial investment had also contributed significantly to the quarter's rapid growth.

The ministry said the "robustness" of the economy was especially healthy since it was accompanied by low inflation and an improvement in the labor market.

The figures were in line with the government's latest projections. But economists in Frankfurt said the numbers were better than their most optimistic forecasts.

"It is strong, very strong growth indeed," said Jürgen Seerven, an economist at Dresdner Bank. Private economic research institutes had initially projected a growth rate between 1.5 percent and 2 percent this year, although they recently raised their estimates.

VENTURES: Small Business Booming in Britain

(Continued from first finance page)
40th birthday, Nov. 14, in Birmingham at a party with recipients of the trust grants.

At the London Business School, Britain's leading management training institution, top students once wanted to work for old-line companies, but now they are increasingly interested in becoming entrepreneurs. A course entitled "New Venture Development" is one of the most popular.

"In Britain during the 1980s, it has become not only acceptable but admirable to run your own business," said Catherine Guring, director of the London Business School's program for enterprise, which studies start-ups and small companies.

"That is a dramatic turnaround in attitudes."

The goal of Thatcherism has always been to alter Britain's values, not just the gross national product, and make Britain a society of self-reliant go-getters. "Economics are the method," Mrs. Thatcher has said. "The object is to change the soul."

Opinion polls, however, suggest that there are limits to how far the British public wants to see the Thatcher revolution go. They applaud her handling of the economy but they also support the linkings of the postwar welfare state and public ownership of utilities.

A majority remains devoted to a totally state-financed national health system, for example, where as Mrs. Thatcher's government is instituting some charges for users. And most Britons oppose the government's plans to privatize the country's water authorities and electricity industry.

"She's won economically, but not on the social agenda," said Robert Worcester, chairman of Market & Opinion Research International, a polling organization.

Still, the broad acceptance of the Thatcherite ethos to the economic sphere is considered a considerable achievement.

And a glance at small-business

heavy industry in the north of England has declined.

But once they were started, the fledgling businesses soon became far more jobs for the owners.

"They become driven by the desire to make it succeed," said Mr. Jump, who is also the local vice chairman of the Prince's Trust.

"As their business starts to grow, so does the confidence and self-esteem of these young people."

For the major British banks, small-business lending has suddenly become a hot field. At National Westminster, for example, that portfolio has roughly tripled since 1980 to \$12.8 billion. Though many entrepreneurs still complain about British banks, the attitudes of lending officers are changing.

Today, the banks themselves are becoming more entrepreneurial, focusing more on the quality of a new venture's business plan than on the assets that might be seized in case of failure. In the past, banks might have lent, say, only \$10,000 for each \$100,000 the proprietor put up, but now they will routinely lend four times the owner's stake.

Even the largest banks now view tiny businesses as potential corporate customers.

"If you don't capture them by the point of start-up, then, by and large, they won't walk through your door 10 years later," said Kevin Jennings, a senior vice president of National Westminster.

"We don't mind how small the business is any more. We're interested in lending to them all, right down to market stalls."

Folio 50 began three years ago in a 6-foot-by-4-foot (1.8 meter-by-1.2 meter) market stall in central Birmingham. Slowly, sales of its period styles and traditional clothing grew; it eventually occupied several stalls in the city's Bull Ring marketplace.

Today, the company is located in a two-story outlet that includes a small restaurant and tea room. It employs 15 people and is generating sales of about \$20,000 a week.

Thursday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Ratio High Low 4 P.M. Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Ratio High Low 4 P.M. Close

	12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Ratio	Sts.	High	Low	4 P.M. Close
A											
AAW Bd	29	28	30	175	7.00	30	120	11	29	28	28
ABC	102	98	105	102	1.00	102	100	102	102	100	102
ACM	125	120	130	125	1.00	125	120	125	125	120	125
ACM-A	125	120	130	125	1.00	125	120	125	125	120	125
ACM-B	125	120	130	125	1.00	125	120	125	125	120	125
ACM-C	125	120	130	125	1.00	125	120	125	125	120	125
ACM-D	125	120	130	125	1.00	125	120	125	125	120	125
ACM-E	125	120	130	125	1.00	125	120	125	125	120	125
ACM-F	125	120	130	125	1.00	125	120	125	125	120	125
ACM-G	125	120	130	125	1.00	125	120	125	125	120	125
ACM-H	125	120	130	125	1.00	125	120	125	125	120	125
ACM-I	125	120	130	125	1.00	125	120	125	125	120	125
ACM-J	125	120	130	125	1.00	125	120	125	125	120	125
ACM-K	125	120	130	125	1.00	125	120	125	125	120	125
ACM-L	125	120	130	125	1.00	125	120	125	125	120	125
ACM-M	125	120	130	125	1.00	125	120	125	125	120	125
ACM-N	125	120	130	125	1.00	125	120	125	125	120	125
ACM-O	125	120	130	125	1.00	125	120	125	125	120	125
ACM-P	125	120	130	125	1.00	125	120	125	125	120	125
ACM-Q	125	120	130	125	1.00	125	120	125	125	120	125
ACM-R	125	120	130	125	1.00	125	120	125	125	120	125
ACM-S	125	120	130	125	1.00	125	120	125	125	120	125
ACM-T	125	120	130	125	1.00	125	120	125	125	120	125
ACM-U	125	120	130	125	1.00	125	120	125	125	120	125
ACM-V	125	120	130	125	1.00	125	120	125	125	120	125
ACM-W	125	120	130	125	1.00	125	120	125	125	120	125
ACM-X	125	120	130	125	1.00</td						

BOOK BRIEFS

LOVE TROUBLE IS MY BUSINESS. By Veronica Geng. Harper & Row, Publishers Inc., 10 East 53d Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Veronica Geng's satiric essays are little islands of weirdness in the sober pages of *The New Yorker*. Her most recent *New Yorker* pieces (plus a scattered few from other publications) are collected in "Love trouble Is My Business."

Unlike most satirists, Geng isn't vicious. Sometimes she seems positively charmed by our idiocy, like a proud parent enamored of a drooling, clumsy baby. What other reaction can one have after reading in the news about a defense contractor who killed the Pentagon for boarding a dog? Geng imagines what a state-of-the-art defense kennel must

be like — the proprietor patiently explaining why the reviewers need "ion-drive propulsion stuck to coy(s)" (a steal at \$3,000 each), and boasting that the grounds are secured by "FX-14 radial vidicon sensors," protecting the little pooches from kidnap by foreign powers.

When Geng is at her best, there is a seriousness of purpose behind the lunacy, and absolute surety of control. After the French government was linked with the sinking of the Greek vessel Rainbow Warrior, Geng (in the guise of a wise critic) reported what a good year it had been for French patrol explosives. The 1985 Plastique Nouveau was disappointing, she says ("it simply blew a neat hole about the size of a quarter through our sidebar"), but the vintage Haute Incendiaires were simply majestic.

Prose humor of this type is fiendishly difficult. There are no cheap laughs, and virtually no real jokes — everything depends on style, and on a perfect car. Geng's Pat Robertson parody fails that because she can't get the details right — it just doesn't sound like him. Fortunately, she doesn't miss her target often.

(Michael Edens, W.P.)

THE HISTORY OF THE SIERRA CLUB, 1892-1970. By Michael P. Cohen. Sierra Club Books, 730 Polk Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94108.

The Sierra Club is arguably the most influential conservation organization on the planet. Yet unlike most of its distinguished fellows — the National Audubon Society, the Nature Conservancy, the Wildlife Federation, the Natural Resources Defense Council, to name a few — the Sierra Club remains a profoundly amateur association. For all its huge membership and glittering publications, the club continues to behave not as a corporate animal but as a personal one, still proud of the irascible, the eccentric, the rugged characters that have populated its membership and its directorate.

Now Michael P. Cohen has compiled an insider's look at the club's first 78 years, beginning with its first days as an extension of John Muir, to the power struggle of 1969 from which it emerged just in time to celebrate Earth Day and the coming of age of the modern American conservation movement.

"The History of the Sierra Club" is a strikingly inside view: Cohen not only had the club's archives at his disposal, his personal association with the club and its leaders were clearly an important resource. Neither a conventional history nor a critical analysis of the organization, this is nonetheless an eminently readable, open chronicle of the club seen largely through the debates and actions of its directors.

(David Gruber, LAT)

LOTS WIRE: Salt and The Human Condition. By Solice Twidale. Henry Holt, 113 West 18th Street, New York N.Y. 10011.

What does the word "salt" suggest?

If you are a scientist, sodium chloride,

the bonding together of a base metal

and an acidic gas. If you are anyone

else, a flavor, or the white stuff pour-

ing out of a shaker. And after that,

sea water, and the salt of the earth,

and salt mines, and blood, sweat and

tears, and a pinch of salt, and a hun-

dred other salty phenomena.

A wonderful thing, salt. It takes

innumerable shapes and forms; it

binds us to the natural order in the

most intimate ways.

In "Lots of Salt," Solice Twidale ex-

amines the transformations of salt,

and meditates on some of its myster-

ies. The book is not so much a sys-

tematic study as a series of inter-

linked essays — on the ocean for

example, on the life of the fetus, on

geology, on hunger, on religion; and

each essay in turn zigzags from main-

theme to mini-theme, from fable to

reportage to popular science.

Twidale reads widely and

thought hard, and she packs in an

enormous amount of information.

She can tell you about amniotic fluid,

and about the use of salt in baptism,

about Gandhi's campaigns against

the British-imposed salt tax and Ais-

toote's references to the Dead Sea. She

can explain why there are times when

a salt-free diet can actually send

blood pressure up, and why a rabbit's

salt intake increases during pregnan-

cy. She has something to say about

(David Gruber, LAT)

WEATHER

EUROPE

ASIA

NORTH AMERICA

AFRICA

LATIN AMERICA

MIDDLE EAST

ASIA

NORTH AMERICA

AFRICA

SPORTS

When Duke Sax Meets Boss Hogg

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Let us move to the 1989 baseball season. The Yankees have made their best seasonal move in many years in signing second baseman Steve Sax and have made a good start under their new manager, Dallas Green. But now they are in a losing streak.

— Into the clubhouse comes Mister Bluster himself, sputtering and squawking:

"You guys are going to have to start thinking your own shoes. You guys are going to have to trim your hair. You guys have to work out on your day off. Come early, stay late. Play with pain. If you lose today, you guys are going to have to run punishment laps like we used to make them do when I was a football coach."

Sax watches this tirade for a few minutes. And he likes it. He sits in front of his locker and feels like applauding the owner of the Yankees doing a wonderful imitation from television's "The Dukes of Hazzard."

Sax's from L.A., where even the boy selling peanuts has been on the *Smiley Carlson* show. For eight years, whenever the Dodgers were doing bad, Tom Lasorda could sit there ear wax with his vocabulary, but the players knew it wasn't of his stick.

Most of the time he was jollying up the troops in English, Spanish, Italian and Rickles. That wasn't really his belly inside the shirt, it was a pillow. He was the Wizard of Oz. He was Frank's Friend. He was an entertainer.

Nobody knew that better than Sax, the wily second baseman who

VANTAGE POINT/George Vecsey

The new guy watches the tirade for a few minutes. And he likes it. He feels like applauding the owner of the Yankees doing a wonderful imitation from television's "The Dukes of Hazzard."

bulked himself up until he couldn't fit the ball to first base, normally as demanding as taking out the garbage.

Easy roller to second. Sax there. He hits a patron in the mezzanine. Man drops his hot dog. Batter goes to second.

It got so bad that Pedro Guerrero was once asked what he was thinking while playing third base in a crucial game. Easy, Pete said. He was praying to God not let the batter hit the ball to him — "And while you're at it," Pete added, "don't let him hit the ball to Sax, either."

At least publicly, Lasorda jived him: You're my guy. Don't listen to me. You can play this game, Sax. Hang in there.

Sax worked through it and became a quite adequate fielder. He also learned to joke back with Lasorda. During the Dodgers' romp in October, Sax dressed alongside Kirk Gibson and Mickey Hatcher, the Three Musketeers of Hyperactivity, carrying Lasorda's message that the Dodgers were the team of destiny, blah-blah-blah.

To which Bill Russell, a Dodger coach, responded with a quick "Shhh," remembering how the Dodgers psych themselves out of the 1978 World Series just because New Yorkers heard size-D alkali batteries and golf balls and local inventives at their heads.

Word has it that Mrs. Sax was not amused when she heard her husband was being offered \$4 million for the next three years but that he would have to play in New York. Apparently, the owner (who lives in Tampa, Florida) reassured them they could live in the suburbs and never see New York except for the George Washington Bridge and the off ramp of the Major Deegan.

But we're envisioning Sax's debut with the Yankees next spring: the good start, the slump, the visit from the Boss, the players rolling their eyes at threats of deportation to central Ohio.

But Sax's from L.A., where everybody is a performer. He picks up an imaginary megaphone and starts leading cheer alongside the Boss. Sis-boom-bah! Beat Detroit. Doe-fense, dee-lease. Win one for the Gipper. The Boss's chin drops. Then his double chin drops. He starts to sputter. One of the old Yankees whispers, "Hey, Sax, he means it." Sax says, "Oh, my goodness." Welcome to Fun City.

TYSON, GIVENS AS ONE AGAIN — in Suit

NEW YORK (AP) — Heavyweight boxing champion Mike Tyson and his wife, Robin Givens, slugging it out in divorce courts, were sued Wednesday by a Manhattan furrier who claims they owe \$92,012.50 for a stable coat bought as a birthday gift for Givens's mother, Ruth Roper.

Jack-Paul Walzter Inc. sued Tyson, Givens and Tyson Enterprises for the cost of a Russian golden sable coat, according to court papers, for which the couple tried to pay with a credit card on Sept. 30, 1988. When Paul Walzter said he wasn't equipped to take a credit card, they offered to pay by check the next day but, Walzter said, he still is waiting for the check and now wants payment, plus interest, court costs and lawyers' fees.

Georgia Tech May Play Game in France

ATLANTA (AP) — A French aerospace company has invited Georgia Tech to play against Western Carolina next season in what could be the first U.S. college football game in France.

Matra Espac, which manufactures parts for the Airbus, has proposed moving the Nov. 4, 1989, game from the Georgia Tech campus to a soccer stadium in Toulouse.

Tech's athletic director, Homer Rice, said he expected to determine by the end of this week whether it is feasible. He said "it would be a great educational experience for our players."

For the Record

Fred Couples of the United States, with a 60-foot birdie bunker shot at the 18th hole, held a one-shot lead Thursday over Mike Colombo of the United States and Masashi Ozaki of Japan after one round of the Australian Bicentennial Classic golf tournament. (AP)

The women's World Cup downhill and slalom races set for Dec. 10-11 at Crans Montana, Switzerland, have been moved because of warm weather to Dec. 15-16 at Altenmarkt, Austria, and the downhill race Dec. 16 at Altenmarkt moved to Dec. 14. (AP)

Quotable

• George Raveling, USC's basketball coach, on scheduling easy opponents: "I know a lot of coaches who loaded up with powerhouses who are now working at K mart." (LAT)

SCOREBOARD**BASKETBALL****NBA Standings**

EASTERN CONFERENCE		
Atlantic Division		
Philadelphia	W 36	L 22
New York	9 12	12 9
Boston	8 7	5 5
New Jersey	7 9	4 7
Washington	4 7	2 4
Charlotte	3 6	2 3
Control Division	11 3	7 6
Cleveland	7 4	2 2
Atlanta	8 5	3 7
Milwaukee	6 6	5 4
Chicago	6 6	4 5
Indiana	2 12	14
WESTERN CONFERENCE		
Midwest Division		
Dallas	7 4	4 2
Denver	9 4	4 2
Utah	7 4	4 2
Houston	7 4	4 2
San Antonio	5 8	2 10
Memphis	0 12	20
Pacific Division		
L.A. Lakers	10 3	24
Oregon	7 7	2 2
Seattle	6 7	4 5
Portland	22 27 28 27 27 14	12
Phoenix	22 25 26 25 25 14	12
San Antonio	19 12 19 12 19 11	12
Utah	19 12 19 12 19 11	12
Seattle	19 12 19 12 19 11	12
Portland	19 12 19 12 19 11	12
Phoenix	19 12 19 12 19 11	12
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Phoenix	19	

OBSERVER**Time Out: It's Football**

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I went to a professional football game in Washington. It was remarkably restful, and the game was good and interesting to the very end. The visiting players, working for a company licensed in Cleveland, won by the football equivalent of a hair in the final minute.

Interesting curiosity: A minute in football bears no relationship to a minute in real life. A football minute lasts from 10 minutes up. Football's creation of the almost infinite minute makes the game longer than any game ought to be, except cricket. I allow the exception for cricket because the accompaniment for beverage for cricket is tea.

Football, however, apparently cannot be enjoyed without beer, and three to three and a half hours of beer is — well, a lot of beer unless you're a fiend for gassy-bloat.

The Washington game was such a victory, ending slightly under three hours, but I put that down to the fact that I was in the stadium rather than by my parlor TV where the length of the average game makes Wagnerian opera feel like a preview of coming attractions.

What was striking about seeing a game in the arena, rather than on television, was its restful quality. After watching football on television, I always feel wrung out, irascible and guilty.

The guilt arises from a Calvinist conscience relating to the discovery that it is hanging out with a man who can waste a whole afternoon staring at a boy whom he could have been composing limericks, bagging leaves for much listening to Bach.

□

The wrung-out, irascible feeling results from television abuses aimed at keeping everybody's nerves stretched to the screaming point; to wit:

Battering by beer and car commercials. Constant interruptions to see a spectacular play in the faraway and utterly irrelevant and preposterously boring Seattle-Miami game. Caus back to Football Headquarters for bulletins on the status of Big Running Back Buck Backbreaker's three crushed rotator cuffs. Endless "instant replays." Inexhaustibly uninformative chitterings of broadcasters chosen for their power to deny the viewer a

moment's peace. (Unless you're lucky enough to catch a game broadcast by the incomparable John Madden-Pat Summerall team.)

At the stadium you enter another world. There is the calming beauty of the field, an expanse of brilliant green grass under a great vault of sky. Nature is present, as it never is on television. (Nor in stadiums encased under domes with fake-grass carpets for fields.)

Even in a good seat you are far away from action, and action seems surprisingly infrequent. From a seat high over the field, the players become small armored figures who periodically engage in brief bursts of violent activity. Most of the time, though, is passed in hundreds of conferences and consultations, as though some immensely complex negotiation were in progress.

The players assemble for conferences on the field. A half-dozen authority figures — "the officials" — confer constantly with one another, often with the players, occasionally with the battalions of coaches clustered at either side of the field.

These coaches confer incessantly among themselves, or with players who have come off the field, or by telephone headsets with unseen consultants posted at remote points around the arena.

The long talky pauses between burst of action become restful after awhile. How lovely it is not having an instant replay of that key block. How peaceful not having to see the incredibly portentous field goal that tied the absolutely vital clash in faraway Nevada between the Las Vegas High Rollers and the Akron Steel Belts.

How sweet it is to see the players standing idly on the field with nothing to do but scratch themselves, and know that this is a "TV timeout," and that somewhere, but not here — millions are being psychologically jump-started to get out and buy beer, fast cars, snow tires, batteries.

What is this? The Washington team has lost? Ah well. They were probably out-talked in the conferences. Free from TV, one can find philosophical calm and recall what the philosopher Red Smith observed: It's only a game that boys can play.

New York Times Service

TODAY'S REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

Appears on pages 12 & 13

PERSONAL MESSAGES

MAY THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS be adored, glorified, loved and preserved throughout the world, now & forever. Amen. Help us to pray for us, Saint Jude, worker of miracles, pray for us. Saint Jude, help of the hopeless, pray for us. So say the prayer and your prayer will be answered. If your prayer will not be answered, then your will be granted.

THANK YOU SACRED HEART OF JESUS, thank you St. Jude, for last two and all the others. AMEN.

PERSONAL MESSAGES

HEARTFELT THANKS to Sacred Heart of Jesus and St. Jude.

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